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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/564,253

01/10/2006

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PU30043

8002

24498 7590 01/30/2008
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EXAMINER

GESESSE, TILAHUN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2618

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

01/30/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/564,253	Applicant(s) BICHOT ET AL.	
	Examiner Tilahun B. Gesesse	Art Unit 2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 1/10/06.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/1/06 & 5/7/07</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1,5-8,13-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aaltonen et al (US 7,236,771) in view of Sibley (US 2001/0053700).

Claim 1, Aaltonen teaches a method for providing video to at least one subscriber in a wireless Local Area Network (LAN) (TV network (15) broadcast video information (television) and local access network (PLMN) (27) (see figure 1 and (column 1, lines 30-37 and col. 3, lines 38-col. 4, line 9).

Aaltonen teaches receiving video from at least one source,(see television network 15 , column 3, lines 44-48).

Aaltonen teaches broadcasting the video on a video channel having an RF carrier frequency different from a carrier frequency of a data channel over which data is transmitted (video broadcast channel (120) different from data channel see figure 2)

Aaltonen teaches maintaining the video channel in a one-way Broadcast only mode at least while the video Channel carries video, thereby precluding a subscriber from up-linking information on the video channel (see

figure 2, video channel is a one-way broadcast only mode (120) which does not a subscriber (3 or 2) is able to transmit request via video channel (120).

Aaltonen does not expressly teach encoding the video into at least one prescribed format.

However, Sibley teaches TV broadcasting network, which encodes TV information into prescribed format (see paragraph 0036 and fig.1).

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to encode the video to convert into different format in order to broadcast the video using RF frequency.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to encode video information into digital form ,as taught by Sibley in order to eliminate noise , since electrical signal loses strength over distance in which noise introduces in to the signal.

Claims 5-6 Aaltonen teaches the video is received from multiple sources (see figure 1, internet and TV network 13 and 15 of figs.1-2).

Claims 7-8, Aaltonen teaches a method for providing video to at least one subscriber in a wireless Local Area Network (LAN) (TV network (15) broadcast video information (television) and local access network (PLMN) (27) (see figure 1 and (column 1, lines 30-37 and col. 3, lines 38-col. 4, line 9).

Aaltonen teaches receiving video from at least one source,(see television network 15 , column 3, lines 44-48).

Aaltonen teaches broadcasting the video on a video channel having an RF

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carrier frequency different from a carrier frequency of a data channel over which data is transmitted (video broadcast channel (120) different from data channel see figure 2)

Aaltonen teaches maintaining the video channel in a one-way Broadcast only mode at least while the video Channel carries video, thereby precluding a subscriber from up-linking information on the video channel (see figure 2, video channel is a one-way broadcast only mode (120) which does not a subscriber (3 or 2) is able to transmit request via video channel (120).

Aaltonen does not expressly teach encoding the video into at least one prescribed format.

However, Sibley teaches TV broadcasting network, which encodes TV information into prescribed format (see paragraph 0036 and fig.1).

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to encode the video to convert into different format in order to broadcast the video using RF frequency.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to encode video information into digital form ,as taught by Sibley in order to eliminate noise , since electrical signal loses strength over distance in which noise introduces in to the signal.

Claim 13, Aaltonen teaches a method for providing video to at least one subscriber in a wireless Local Area Network (LAN) (TV network (15) broadcast

video information (television) and local access network (PLMN) (27) (see figure 1 and (column 1, lines 30-37 and col. 3, lines 38-col. 4, line 9).

Aaltonen teaches receiving video from at least one source, (see television network 15, column 3, lines 44-48).

Aaltonen teaches broadcasting the video on a video channel having an RF carrier frequency different from a carrier frequency of a data channel over which data is transmitted (video broadcast channel (120) different from data channel see figure 2)

Aaltonen teaches maintaining the video channel in a one-way Broadcast only mode at least while the video Channel carries video, thereby precluding a subscriber from up-linking information on the video channel (see figure 2, video channel is a one-way broadcast only mode (120) which does not a subscriber (3 or 2) is able to transmit request via video channel (120).

Aaltonen does not expressly teach encoding the video into at least one prescribed format.

However, Sibley teaches TV broadcasting network, which encodes TV information into prescribed format (see paragraph 0036 and fig. 1).

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to encode the video to convert into different format in order to broadcast the video using RF frequency.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to encode video information into digital form, as taught by Sibley in order to eliminate noise, since electrical signal loses strength over

distance in which noise introduces in to the signal.

Claim 14, Aaltonen teaches setting up different protocol layers with a minimum static configuration within the mobile wireless communication device (see column 3, line 38-column 4, lines 11 and figs.1-2).

3. Claims 2-4,9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aaltonen in view of Sibley, as applied to claims 1,5-8 and 13-14 above, and further in view of Benveniste (US 2003/0174690)

Claim 2-4,9-12 Aaltonen does not expressly teach wireless LAN utilizes at least one of the IEEE 802.11 and ETSFHiperlan2 protocols and NAV (network allocation Vector).

However, Benveniste teaches wireless LAN utilizes at least one of the IEEE802.11 and ETSFHiperlan2 protocols and NAV (network allocation Vector) (see paragraph 0016-0017 and 0029).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to use IEEE802.11 and ESTFHiperlan2 protocols, as taught by Benveniste , in order to minimize the costly infrastructure using short range accessing point.

Conclusion

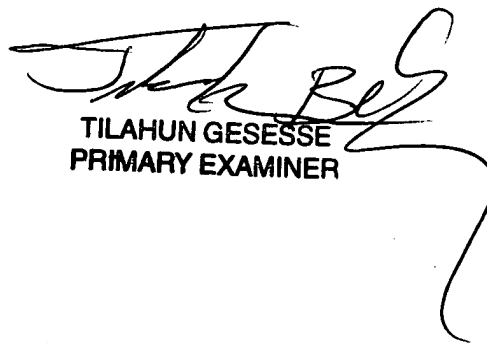
4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tilahun B. Gesesse whose telephone number is 571-272-7879. The examiner can normally be reached on flex.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Anderson can be reached on 571-272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

January 14, 2008



TILAHUN GESESSE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Tilahun B Gesesse
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2618